CHAPTER 1

Supporting National Security Today

The Army remains the most respected army in the world. Today, the scope of Army operations extends beyond conventional warfighting to the full spectrum of operations. Our NSS is founded on continued U.S. engagement and leadership abroad, enhancing our security through integrated approaches that shape the international environment, respond to crises, and prepare now for an uncertain future. Today's Army is fully engaged in executing and preparing to support the full range of military operations required by our NSS and NMS.

The Army conducts an extensive array of shaping operations. In FY1999, U.S. soldiers continued to facilitate civil implementation of the Dayton Peace Accords in support of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) operations in Bosnia. Elsewhere, U.S. soldiers stood with our allies in Korea and the Middle East to deter aggression, while United States Army Europe (USAREUR) played a major role in the Partnership for Peace (PfP) and engagement programs promote stability and interoperability with allies and partners. Soldiers deployed for peacekeeping operations in the Sinai and continued security and civil assistance activities in Haiti. Thev provided training humanitarian demining operations in 22 countries, supported the war on drugs at home and abroad, and performed civic assistance missions from Mongolia to Latin America. In every corner of the globe, Army shaping activities promoted regional stability and improved conditions in support of U.S. values and interests.

The deployment of Army combat forces to Kuwait, Albania, and Kosovo in FY1999 demonstrated the Army's readiness to respond. In Kuwait, the Army deterred Iraqi action during the Desert Fox bombing campaign. Task Force (TF) Hawk's deployment to Albania during NATO's air war against Yugoslavia provided Army-specific capabilities for campaign planners. After the bombing stopped, the Army put "boots on the ground" to support the peacekeeping process. U.S. Army soldiers also provided key skills in support of Operation Stabilize in Indonesia.

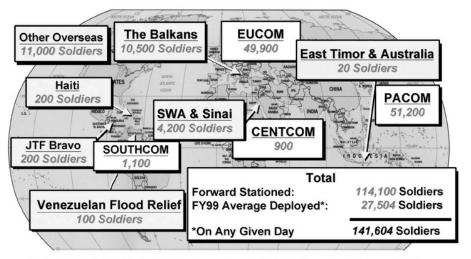
To prepare for an uncertain future, the Army announced a new Vision to forge a more strategically responsive, yet dominant, force for the 21st century. It also continued a rigorous training program and broad efforts to integrate the AC and RC. The fielding of 10 WMD Civil Support teams improved the Nation's posture for responding to incidents involving WMD. Whether lending a hand to help nations suffering from natural disaster, standing its ground to protect U.S. interests abroad, or taking steps to prepare for tomorrow's challenges, the U.S. Army continues to perform its missions ably and well.

The Army: Engaged, Decisive, and Versatile

The Amy—AC, ARNG, USAR, and Army civilians—has a non-negotiable contract to fight and win the Nation's wars. By law, it is assigned the tasks of defending the United States and its temitories; supporting national policies and objectives; and defeating nations responsible for aggression that endangers the peace and security of the United States. These tasks, in the context of the international security environment, drive the size and shape of the Army.

East. Soldiers and civilians stationed in the United States perform other critical roles, from keeping warfighting organizations ready for worldwide employment today to building the tools necessary to ensure readiness tomorrow. Wherever they serve, America's soldiers and Army civilians are making significant contributions to our Nation and helping improve conditions for people all over the world.

The A rmy is trained and equipped for the over whelming and synchronized application of land combat power. Landpower is uniquely decisive.



A snapshot of the Army engaged worldwide. From 1989 to today: more missions, fewer soldiers.

As of the end of FY1999, the Army consisted of 1,268,633 people. Of these, the re we re 479,426 soldiers in the AC; 357,469 soldiers in the ARNG; 206,836 soldiers in the USAR; and 224,902 Army civilians. It is a globally engaged force, heavily committed to meeting the requirements of the NSS and NMS. On a ny given day, more than 140,000 Army personnel are forward stationed or deployed in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Latin America, and the Middle

Committing soldiers on the ground is the ultimate statement of U.S. resolve to defeat an adversary or compel him to ch a n ge his course of action. In concert with the joint team and the fo rces of our allies, landpower provides decisive cap ability for countering international thre ats and defending U.S. interests. The presence of landpower also guarantees compliance with the terms of peace. Finally, landpower enables the est ablishment of legit i mate authority to



U.S. soldiers conduct searches for illegal weapons in Kosovo.

rebuild the area of conflict.

Since the effective use of modern combined arms requires diverse capabilities, the Army trains soldiers in over 500 specialties. Skills that support the application of combat power also play a central role in operations aimed at shaping the international environment. Furthermore, armies are the dominant component in the militaries of most other nations. They share organizational features with the Army that facilitate cooperative endeavors. Therefore, the United States Army is not only critical to America's ability to win wars, it is also the principal military-to-military engagement tool for influencing the policies and actions of other nations.

As the Nation's largest land combat force, globally engaged and comprising a wide range of specialized skills, the Army is the force the Nation relies on most heavily to perform the full spectrum of military operations. Since 1989, the average frequency of Army contingency deployments has increased from one every four years to one every fourteen weeks. Some of these operations have been brief; others have evolved into ongoing commitments for our forces. While executing these missions, the Army has remained ready at all times to meet the warfighting